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Some 100,000 people gather at Tel Aviv's Kikar Yitzhak Rabin last night to mark the first anniversary of his assassination there. (Reuters)

Netanyahu suspends Shahor as negotiator

Decision a scandal and embarrassment - Peres

OPPOSITION leader Shimon Peres yesterday called Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's decision to suspend Maj-Gen. Oren Shahor as top negotiator for civilian affairs with the Palestinians, because he met with Peres and Yossi Beilin, "an unprecedented scandal and embarrassment."

ARIEH O'SULLIVAN, LIAT COLLINS, and SARAH HONIG He doesn't believe he has done anything wrong. Of course, he has something to say about all this, but he is so far from being given permission to speak...

Religious Party praised the prime minister's decision to suspend Shahor from the negotiating team. "We're talking about a reasonable decision, which could not have been avoided," said MK Hanan Porat.

Don't give up on peace, Leah Rabin tells rallygoers

"DON'T give up on peace, for that is his legacy," urged Leah Rabin at the memorial rally in Kikar Rabin last night marking the anniversary of prime minister Yitzhak Rabin's assassination there last November 4.

MICHAL YUDELMAN this square. You stood here a little embarrassed, incredulous, and at last you knew: there is support for peace.

Friday on the spot where Rabin was murdered symbolizes the rift in the nation and yet remains an eternal reminder "of his testament of peace, which is the legacy we must keep and carry out the way which will lead to peace."

Sarid: I met Mordechai when he was in IDF

ARIEH O'SULLIVAN MERETZ Party leader Yossi Sarid said yesterday that he met with Defense Minister Yitzhak Mordechai when the latter was OC Northern Command. Sarid said their two-hour meeting, held when Sarid was in the opposition...

Coalition chairman MK Michael Eitan argued yesterday that the Labor Party leadership is engaged in a cover-up of its own in getting Shahor into trouble. As Eitan sees it, "Labor's hysterical reactions only underscore the impression that the party leaders' frequent get-togethers with Shahor were not innocuous meetings devoid of subversion."

Ross likely to return after US vote

HILLEL KUTTLER and news agencies ISRAEL and the Palestinian Authority are "very close to an agreement on Hebron" and the US would like to see it done before the Cairo economic conference starts next week, a senior administration official said.

Security alert in response to Jihad threat

BILL HUTMAN POLICE went on alert last night and roadblocks were set up around the country, after the security establishment received what was characterized as "concrete information on plans by the Islamic Jihad to carry out a terror attack."

Israeli wins under-16 world chess title

ALIK Gershon on Friday won the world chess championship for under-16 year olds, beating 69 national champions who vied for the crown. His victory is considered especially notable, after he won the world championship for under-14 year olds two years ago.

10 million US voters still undecided

WASHINGTON (AP) - Here it is, the weekend before the US election between President Bill Clinton and Bob Dole and they still can't make up their minds. "One day I think I'm going to vote for this one, and the next day I think I'll vote for that one," says Arlene Wormell of Petoskey, Michigan.

No legal or ethical grounds for suspension, experts say

ARIEH O'SULLIVAN WHILE the IDF formally forbids generals from meeting with politicians without prior approval, legal experts said the suspension of Maj-Gen. Oren Shahor is undemocratic, unethical, and would likely be rejected if contested in the High Court of Justice.

in an encompassing way to ban even the drinking of a cup of tea between a soldier and a politician, I am not sure that this could stand up to a test in the High Court of Justice," Negbi said. "A ban of meeting freely between people is a blow to their freedom of expression and their personal rights," Negbi added.

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Iliescu with thin lead on eve of Romanian poll

BUCHAREST (AP) - For the first time since their communist dictator was overthrown seven years ago, Romanians seem ready to vote for a power shift in hopes of a better life and closer ties to the West.

President Ion Iliescu, a former communist who has led one of Eastern Europe's poorest countries since Nicolae Ceausescu was ousted and executed in 1989, holds a thin lead in opinion polls ahead of national elections today.

But voters fed up with rampant corruption, stifling bureaucracy and an average monthly wage equal to about \$100 are expected to give the democratic opposition a majority in the two-chamber parliament - and its first chance to form the government.

The latest poll, released Thursday, gave Iliescu 32% of the presidential vote, Constantinescu 28% and Roman 21.5%. None of the candidates is expected to win an outright majority, so a runoff is expected in two weeks.

The poll of 1,076 people had Constantinescu's Democratic Convention leading the parliamentary vote with 32%, six points ahead of Iliescu's party, Roman's Social Democratic Union was given 16.5%. The poll's margin of error was three percent.

"I want Romania to enter NATO and the European Union," said Alexandru Moldoveanu, 70, one of thousands of opposition supporters at a rally Thursday. "I want life to improve here."

All 16 presidential candidates have promised to bring Romania into the two Western clubs that offer a vista of wealth and stability, and to fight the corruption that permeates every sphere of society.

But the main opposition leaders, university professor Emil Constantinescu and former premier Petre Roman, have also campaigned for faster privatization - playing up the benefits of a market economy, such as lower taxes, and carefully avoiding talk of the neg-

atives, such as layoffs.

Iliescu, a 66-year-old former communist who heads the ruling Social Democracy Party, has tried to ease the pain of economic reform by moving slowly.

That has put off Western investors while making him a reassuring figure for Romanians fearful about change.

Yet Iliescu's popularity seems to be waning. He is seen in the countryside, home to 45 percent of Romania's 23 million people and a traditional base of support for his political machine.

"He's got a clique of people and things stagnate because of the obstacles everywhere, the corruption," said government employee Ion Radia, 31, trying to make extra money by hawking produce in a village outside Bucharest, the capital.

On the street, in the late-fall chill of dusk, people stacked firewood onto horse-drawn trailers and piled heads of cabbage into run-down cars, preparing for the winter ahead - and the shortages it will bring.

Romania remains backward compared to other countries in the region that are on a faster free-market track.

Foreign investors have put only \$2 billion into the country, compared with \$13b. in neighboring Hungary, which has half the population.

Whoever wins the election will need to impose unpopular measures for Romania to win more investment and foreign loans, so analysts predict things will get worse before they get better.

Freeing up the market will involve lifting price freezes on staple goods and gasoline, privatizing banks and much of the former state industry and cleaning up government. About 40% of Romania's economy is in the private sector now.

Inflation is on the rise, currently running at about 45.3% annually, and some economists say it could soar to 100% under market reforms.

Aid workers leave war-torn Goma, fear 'disastrous results'

GOMA, Zaire (Reuter) - Aid workers fled from the war-ravaged east Zaire city of Goma yesterday, leaving in disarray international efforts to feed more than one million Rwandan and Burundian refugees in Zaire.

The World Food Program said that 106 international aid workers reached the Rwandan border town of Giseoyi.

"With our departure there is not a single relief worker in the entire eastern Zaire region," spokesman Panos Mountzias of the main UN refugee agency told the British Broadcasting Corporation. "They are on their own," he said of the refugees.

Mountzias, one of the aid workers who fled to Rwanda, said: "It was one of the most difficult decisions of our lives."

"The prospects for the Rwandans and the Zaireans are disastrous," he said in reference to the refugees caught in the eastern Zaire bloodbath.

Fighting in Goma has pitted Tutsi rebels and Rwandan soldiers against Zairean soldiers and militiamen. A Reuters reporter entered Goma yesterday morning behind troops of the Tutsi-led Rwandan army from Gisenyi.

There was no sign of Zairean troops in the town, the biggest in the area. It served as the Zairean army's main eastern base.

The Zairean army has suffered severe setbacks after a lightning campaign by Tutsi rebels who accuse the Kinshasa government of conducting a campaign of genocide against them.

Reuters correspondents inside rebel-held Zaire have reported the Tutsi capture of a string of towns from Uvira on the northern shore of Lake Tanganyika to parts of Goma city about 250 km north of Uvira.

The Zairean army yesterday accused the country's own government of not doing enough to help combat the rebels.

Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo reiterated in an interview with Belgian radio there was no question of negotiating with



Zairean civilians carry their children as they flee Bukavu during heavy fighting between Tutsi rebels and the Zairean army over the weekend. The town later fell to the Tutsi rebels, leaving scores of casualties and wounded. (Reuter)

Rwanda until it withdrew from Zaire's territory.

"I will not meet the Rwandans as long as they are on our territory," Kengo told RTBF radio.

Gunfire, less intense than before, could still be heard on the outskirts of Goma and the battle lines remained confused.

Reporters were barred from moving across the city, which was the administrative center for relief operations for hundreds of thousands of Rwandan Hutu refugees.

Some refugees are now dying of hunger, aid workers say.

Mark Richardson of CARE

International said his aid agency had had contact with a radio operator who fled with a group of about 20,000 Rwandan refugees from the Zaire camp of Katale.

"He said they have just sat down to die. They have had no water for four or five days. These are the old, the sick, the vulnerable, the children," said Richardson in Nairobi.

Correspondents said a Swedish cameraman, Bengt Stenwall of Sweden's TV4, was hit in the leg by gunfire in Goma yesterday and taken to hospital in Giseoyi. His life was not in danger.

The fighting has left more than a million Rwandan Hutu refugees inside Zaire in desperate straits, aid workers say.

Peter Kessler, of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, said in Nairobi that more than 11,000 Zairean refugees had now fled across the border to southwest Uganda.

He said there were no reported casualties among the aid workers in Goma, who had been sheltering in basements.

The UN Security Council on Friday demanded a cease-fire in eastern Zaire and called on the

international community to come up with an urgent response to the crisis.

The United States threw its weight behind a regional conference due to be held in Nairobi on Tuesday which is expected to discuss the conflict.

All sides ignored international calls for a cease-fire.

World Food Program spokeswoman Michele Quintaglio said another 8,000 refugees had crossed into Uganda from Zaire, bringing the total of refugee arrivals in Uganda to about 23,000 since the beginning of the week.

Chernomyrdin meets Kohl in Moscow stopover

MOSCOW (Reuter) - Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin met yesterday with German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who made a brief stop in Moscow while returning home from Japan.

The two met at Moscow's Vukovo-2 VIP airport and discussed international developments and bilateral ties, as well as Russian President Boris Yeltsin's planned heart operation.

"We had a good meeting and were able to discuss many current issues of our relations," Chernomyrdin told a joint news conference.

"I'm very glad about this meeting. I'm also very glad that it is Moscow that the German chancellor found a chance to visit," Chernomyrdin added in remarks carried by Russian news agencies.

The meeting was initiated by Kohl, the ITAR-Tass news agency said.

Kohl told reporters his Moscow stopover was a "natural gesture of respect toward Russia" and that one of the main goals was to

express best wishes to his "good friend Boris Yeltsin."

Kohl and Chernomyrdin said they did not focus on the thorny issue of NATO expansion into eastern Europe. "We shall not continue or speed up these negotiations until Boris Yeltsin returns to work," Kohl said.

Russian and foreign surgeons are due to consult early next week about the president's bypass surgery, and the operation itself might take place within days of that meeting, according to US cardiologist Michael DeBakey, who is advising the Russians.

There have been plans for a Yeltsin-Kohl meeting during Kohl's stopover, but doctors have told the 65-year-old president to avoid holding meetings or engaging in work activities as preparations for the surgery entered their final stage.

The Russian daily *Izvestia* said yesterday that Kohl will invite Yeltsin to recuperate in a German clinic following the surgery.

Government officials in Bonn

said the report was baseless and represented part of what they termed press speculations.

The Russian surgeons have not announced a date for the multiple bypass operation to improve the supply of blood to Yeltsin's heart.

The Russian daily newspaper *Komsomolskaya Pravda* said it would be on Wednesday but gave no source for its report.

DeBakey, who was due to arrive in Moscow yesterday, said Yeltsin had been treated for anaemia and thyroid problems but that he appeared now to be ready for surgery.

"On the basis of what they have told me, it looks like we should be able to go ahead with the operation early next week. He's improved," he told Reuters.

DeBakey, 88, said he would meet Yeltsin's medical team on Monday for final consultations.

Chernomyrdin has already taken on some of Yeltsin's duties and, if all goes according to plan, will assume his full powers for only a few hours.

Security Council renews Iraq sanctions

UNITED NATIONS (AP) - The Security Council renewed sanctions against Iraq for another 60 days on Friday, and the United States blamed Iraq for holding up an oil-for-food deal.

The council imposed the sweeping sanctions in 1990 after Iraq invaded Kuwait. It refuses to lift them until it is convinced Iraq has dismantled its war-making capacity, returned property stolen from Kuwait and accounted for Kuwaitis missing in the 1991 Gulf War.

Meanwhile, the CIA's executive director said Friday it has found no evidence Iraq used chemical weapons against US troops in the 1991 Persian Gulf War.

At an unusual news conference at CIA headquarters, Nora Slatkin said the intelligence community is "absolutely committed to help determine what our troops may have been exposed to during the Gulf War."

"Nothing has changed and therefore the sanctions will remain," US Ambassador Madeleine Albright said regarding the renewal of the sanctions against Iraq.

Referring to a recent report by the top UN arms monitor, Albright said that some of Iraq's chemical weapons agents remain unaccounted for, the picture of its biological weapons program is muddled and it has obstructed the access of UN inspectors.

Of the oil-for-food deal, Albright said that the US was behind it but Iraq was holding it up.

"The fault lies not with the Security Council, not with the United States, but with (Iraqi leader) Saddam Hussein, who is deliberately preventing

the coming into effect of Resolution 986," she said.

Under that resolution Iraq would be allowed to sell \$2 billion worth of oil over an initial six-month period.

The proceeds are to go only for humanitarian aid, war reparations to Kuwait and UN monitoring costs.

Regarding the chemical weapons issue, the CIA executive director said the CIA has conducted a comprehensive review of intelligence, and "we continue to conclude that Iraq did not use chemical or biological weapons during the Gulf War."

However, she repeated the agency's finding that some US troops may have been exposed to nerve gas when an Iraqi ammunition dump in southern Iraq was destroyed in March 1991.

Slatkin held the news conference as the CIA and Pentagon were coming under increasing pressure to release all information that might explain mysterious illnesses suffered by US military personnel who served in the Gulf War.

More than 200 intelligence documents relating to the Gulf War were posted on the Internet Tuesday by a publisher who is putting out a book by a former CIA analyst who says information is being withheld. Slatkin said CIA Director John Deutch has asked the agency's inspector general to look into those allegations by Patrick Eddington.

The documents on the Internet did not contain information contradicting what Slatkin said. They did include a report that before and during the 1991 Persian Gulf War, truck convoys carried

Iraqi chemical and biological weapons, as well as nuclear material to safe haven in Iran, according to US intelligence documents.

"The trucks were camouflaged with mud during their travel through Iraqi territory," said the report. "The convoy moved only at night. The mud was washed off after re-entry into Iranian territory."

The report said "at least 14 trucks were identified as having nuclear, biological and chemical cargo. Boxes labeled 'ularemia,' 'anthrax,' 'botulinum' and 'plague' were loaded into containers." The trucks were driven by Iranian civilians who turned them over to Iranian Revolutionary Guards.

That account was among more than 200 documents placed on the Internet over the objections of the CIA. They were put on the worldwide computer network by publisher Bruce W. Kletz, who plans to put out a book by a former CIA analyst, Patrick Eddington.

"These documents are still under review," CIA spokesman Mark Mansfield said. "We consider portions of them to be classified."

The Pentagon originally put the material on the Internet and then withdrew it in February when the CIA objected to making it public.

The documents did not shed new light on whether US forces came into contact with Iraqi chemical weapons. But they did show the concern about Iraq's ability to manufacture and deploy such weapons.

One document cited a defector's account that "at least one chemical company is attached to each (Iraqi) division."

Brazilian airline lacks details about plane crash

SAO PAULO, (Reuter) - Brazil's TAM airline refused to speculate over the weekend on what caused a Fokker-100 to crash into a densely populated Sao Paulo neighborhood, killing at least 101 people in the city's worst air disaster.

"All we know is that the plane lacked power," TAM president and owner Rolim Adolfo Amaro told a news conference at Congonhas airport, where the fatal flight 402 took off on Thursday morning.

Amaro said Fokker technicians and specialists from other airlines were on their way to help TAM and Brazilian aviation officials deter-

mine the causes of the crash. Officials were expected to release their findings within 90 days.

All 96 people on board the shuttle flight to Rio de Janeiro and at least five people on the ground were killed when the 108-seat plane plowed through Parque Jabaquara neighborhood 30 seconds after take-off.

TAM officials said the plane had problems gaining altitude and never managed to climb above 30 meters.

Witnesses at the airport said they saw the thrust reverser on the Fokker's right turbine deploy automatically as the plane raced down

the runway.

The thrust reverser, engaged during landings to help bring a plane to a stop, is designed to reverse the direction of the engine's thrust, creating aerodynamic resistance.

The Brazilian media speculated that the TAM flight could have suffered the same fate as a Lauda-Air flight that crashed in Thailand in 1991. Investigators determined the thrust reverser on the Austrian airline's Boeing 767-300 engaged automatically, causing the plane to crash soon after take-off.

TAM officials, however, said such a scenario would be highly unlikely.

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AMERICAN OUTLOOK

Sunday, November 3, 1996



Happy days

Case against Clinton resembles one FDR faced

BY JEFFREY ROSEN

As U.S. President Bill Clinton prepares to become the first two-term Democrat since FDR, commentators on the left and the right are expressing skepticism about his achievement. Paul Gigot of *The Wall Street Journal* suggests that "voters may choose a man they don't trust" because Clinton has so degraded the standards of American democracy that citizens now expect nothing more from their leaders. Maureen Dowd of *The New York Times* argues that "Bill Clinton is really scary" because "(h)e is better at being opportunistic, better at frightening the country, better at playing dirty" than Republican candidate Bob Dole.

Am I alone in suspecting that Clinton is not merely the lesser of two evils, but by far the most impressive president that those of us born after the death of John F. Kennedy have known? Let's begin with the case against Clinton: that he doesn't stand for anything beyond his own reelection; that he co-opts the most popular ideas of his opponents; that he is personally untrustworthy. As Gerald Gamm of the University of Rochester observes, this is precisely the same case that liberal and conservative commentators made against FDR in the 1936 campaign. FDR ran four years earlier as a balance-the-budget fiscal conservative, promising to raise taxes and cut spending. Once in office, he abandoned any semblance of ideological consistency and, in a spirit of pragmatic experimentation, proposed the Second New Deal largely to fend off more extreme proposals on the left and the right. The Social Security Act was Roosevelt's moderate response to the far more radical Share the Wealth Plans proposed by Dr. F.E. Townsend and Huey Long. What Roosevelt's critics underestimated in 1936, and what Clinton's critics underestimate today, is the importance of adaptability in a deliberative democracy: the virtue of tacking right and left to govern from the center; the sensitivity required to push the electorate, at any given moment, no further than it is ready to be pushed. Health care, after all, was the debacle of Clinton's first term, just as court packing was the debacle of Roosevelt's second. In both cases, high-handed and defensive presidents tried to govern by fiat rather than leading by argument and persuasion.

Substantively, of course, the achievements of Clinton's and Roosevelt's first terms can't be compared. FDR, for all his hobnobbing and weaving,

was a programmatic and revolutionary president whose construction of the New Deal activist state precipitated what Bruce Ackerman has called a "constitutional moment." Clinton is a conservative president who seeks to defend the rudiments of the New Deal from the counter-revolutionary proposals of the Gingrichite Congress, while paring away the excesses of the Great Society. Like Dwight Eisenhower, another conservative bridge president who recoiled to the 1950s Republicans to the welfare state legacy of FDR, Clinton has helped the Democrats accept the laissez-faire legacy of Ronald Reagan. But, without a depression or a war to fight, Clinton is in the awkward position of being the first president since LBJ to offer a rhetorical defense of federal activism, while acknowledging at the same time that "the era of big government is over."

What Roosevelt's critics underestimated in 1936, and what Clinton's critics underestimate today, is the importance of adaptability in a deliberative democracy: the virtue of tacking right and left to govern from the center; the sensitivity required to push the electorate, at any given moment, no further than it is ready to be pushed.

Because of these conflicting impulses, there is an odd disproportion between means and ends at the core of Clinton's domestic program. By expanding federal involvement into areas that have traditionally, and properly, been left to the states, Clinton has committed himself to laws that are symbolic at best and illiberal and constitutionally dubious at worst. It's no coincidence that the great constitutional dramas of Clinton's second term, like FDR's, will probably concern the scope of federal powers rather than the expansion of fundamental rights. Early next year, the Supreme Court will tell us whether Congress had the power to enact the unassuming centerpiece of

Clinton's domestic agenda, the Brady bill. Fortunately, Clinton's most enduring legacy is his two sterling Supreme Court appointments. Ruth Bader Ginsburg and Stephen Breyer are far more inclined than their Republican colleagues to defect to the political branches, and they are committed to preserving the New Deal rather than precipitating a 60th anniversary reprise of the crisis of 1937. (Perhaps Justice O'Connor will make a switch in time!) At the very least, Clinton deserves to be re-elected for reclaiming the banner of judicial restraint that Democrats carried during the Roosevelt era.

Given the contradictions at the heart of Clinton's presidency, what is it, precisely, that I admire about him? The answer, I suppose, is his character. Clinton's defining impulse, after all, is not insincerity but a surfeit of empathy: He earnestly does believe in the possibility of reconciling contradictions that can't be logically reconciled: Reagan with Roosevelt, racism with colorblindness, family values with civil liberties.

But, as Clinton demonstrates in his moving speeches to black churches, a Whitmanesque ability to embrace contradictions isn't always a vice in a balkanized age. I suppose, in the end, that I also admire Clinton's intelligence and his passion for argument, which vindicates the Madisonian premises that Ronald Reagan's success called into question. Clinton, who appears to be smarter, although less stylishly duplicitous, than Kennedy and Roosevelt, reassures us that a first-rate education isn't necessarily a disqualification for leadership in American democracy.

On this point, the networks missed the most telling image in the second presidential debate last week. After the final question, as both candidates fanned out into the audience, Dole awkwardly signed autographs and mumbled greetings to well-wishers. Suddenly, the C-SPAN camera zeroed in on Clinton, who had backed a middle-aged questioner against a wall and was earnestly trying to argue with her about the merits of one position or another. His eyes fixed single-mindedly on his target, he continued to argue animatedly for four minutes. All told, Clinton lingered for 40 minutes, debating undecided citizens, one by one. If there's a better way for the president of the United States to conduct his fiscal campaign, I can't imagine it.

Jeffrey Rosen is legal affairs editor of *The New Republic*, in which this article first appeared.

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Injuring a fetus, killing a child

BY ALAN DERSHOWITZ

A truth-is-stranger-than-fiction case in Texas raises an interesting twist on the question of when does life begin. It started as a simple drunken-driving accident. But the passenger in the car in which the drunken defendant's truck crashed was seven-and-a-half months pregnant. As a result of the crash, the woman underwent an emergency Cesarean section and her daughter was born, weighing only 4 pounds and suffering from extensive brain damage caused by the crash. The baby lived for 44 hours after birth.

Texas law provides that homicide is the taking of a human life, and it explicitly says that a fetus is not a human life for purposes of the law of homicide. For the killing to be homicide, the "person" must have been "born." Nonetheless, the defendant was charged with homicide and, convicted on the following interesting legal theory: Although the injury that caused the death occurred before birth, the resulting death occurred after birth. The crucial question on appeal, therefore, will be: "When did the crime occur?"

Already, this case is being seen as part of the ongoing abortion debate between the right-to-lifers and the right-to-choicers. Anti-abortion advocates believe that if the conviction is affirmed, this case will establish the principle that a fetus is a person for purposes of the law of homicide. Pro-choice advocates believe that a reversal of the conviction will establish the principle that a fetus is not a person and that only someone who has been born is covered by the law of homicide. But this case really has little to do with the abortion debate. It is about the definition of what the criminal law calls "a continuing crime."

Although the injury that caused the death occurred before birth, the resulting death occurred after birth. The crucial question on appeal, therefore, will be: 'When did the crime occur?'

Some crimes occur in an instant. For example, if a defendant shoots a victim in the heart and the victim dies immediately, the entire crime of homicide is completed in a matter of seconds. But in many homicide cases, the death may occur hours, days, weeks, even months later. The so-called "year and a day" rule has long recognized that reality. It provides that if a death is to be a homicide, the victim must die within a year and a day of the wound having been inflicted. So, when a defendant shoots a victim in 1995 in Providence, R.I., and the victim dies in 1996 in a Boston hospital, the law may have to decide when the crime occurred. The answer is relatively straightforward. The shooting took place in Providence in 1995, but it became a murder in 1996 when the victim died in Boston. The murder took place both in Providence and Boston, because both the shooting and the death are necessary elements of murder, but the case will probably be tried in Providence because that is where the defendant's culpable act occurred. If the death occurs within a year and a day (in those states which still retain that rule), the defendant will be convicted of murder.

The Texas case is a bit more complex. That crime, too, is a continuing one: It began with the drunken crash and ended two days later with the death of the child. But at the time of the crash, there was no injury to a person under Texas law. The injured fetus became a person only after the crash, when it was born. An analogous case might be the following: A state makes it a capital offense to murder specific categories of people, such as a policeman, a prison guard, etc. Several states have such laws. If a defendant murders anyone else, he is punished by life imprisonment. Because elderly people have become frequent targets of homicide, the state adds to the capital punishment list "any person over the age of 70." A defendant shoots a 69-year-old woman, who languishes for six months and then dies after her 70th birthday. Would the defendant be eligible for the death penalty?

The answer to that question and to the similar question posed in the Texas case can be found in an old principle of law called "lenity." The principle provides that when there are two plausible interpretations of the scope of a criminal statute, the courts must adopt the one more lenient to the defendant. The Supreme Court has defined this "wise" principle as follows: "when choice has to be made between two readings of what conduct [the legislature] has made a crime, it is appropriate, before we choose the harsher alternative, to require that [the legislature] should have spoken in language that is clear and definite."

If Texas wishes to make it homicide to injure a fetus that then dies after birth, it must say so "in language that is clear and definite." Thus far, it has not done so.

Alan M. Dershowitz is a professor of law at Harvard University. His newest book is *Reasonable Doubts* (Simon & Schuster).

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EDITORIAL CARTOONS



THE EMPEROR'S SAME OL' CLOTHES.

Political failure in Russia mirrors the country's past

By Tim McDaniel

History has many uses. For political actors, it is the repository of demons to be destroyed and visions to be fulfilled. For more distant observers, the study of history often gives rise to melancholy reflections on the eternal return of unwelcome cultural patterns even in periods of profound social and political change. The current conflicts in the Kremlin are as redolent of Russia as a Mussorgsky opera, an Akhmatova poem, or Alexei Tolstoy's play about Ivan the Terrible, which, as it happens, General Lebed went to see after he was ejected from the Yeltsin government last month.

When Ivan the Terrible, facing boyar opposition, abandoned Moscow and assumed the role of outcast martyr, he won over his people and re-established his autocracy. The redoubtable General Lebed may re-enact a similar tragedy. But that is not the Lebed affair's only historical echo. By 1921, Lenin had built up a regime of arbitrary personal power divorced from the people. From 1922 to 1924, while he lay immobilized after a series of strokes, two archetypal creatures of this personalistic system vied for power: Joseph Stalin, a master of intrigue and the center of a dense network of personal connections; and Leon Trotsky, the outspoken former head of the Red Army, full of charisma, not at all a team player — and for these reasons hated by the apparat.

Of course, Anatoly Chubais is no Stalin, and Alexander Lebed is not as brilliant as Trotsky. Yet the parallel still holds: The prominence of the shadowy Chubais and the charismatic Lebed is the logical outgrowth, as it was for their communist predecessors, of an enormous political failure. This time around, that failure may leave Russia on the brink of possible disaster once Yeltsin dies.

Yeltsin's actions have never flowed from any kind of commitment to democracy, and they have nurtured neither a democratic culture nor democratic institutions. Rather, his primitive understanding of democracy and capitalism as simply the negation of the Communist past has been matched by an overriding, and sometimes ruthless, commitment to his own political survival. Yeltsin's lack of any real belief in democracy explains both what he has done and what he has not done since he took office. Tossing the popular Lebed out is part of a pattern of political conduct rooted in tactics rather than strategy: set up an arch-enemy — whether ex-Prime Minister Alexandr Rutskoi, ex-Speaker of the Parliament Ruslan Khasbulatov or ex-chief of the Security Council Lebed; demonize this enemy as anti-democratic, the representative of dark forces of the past; and expel or destroy it, thus reaffirming one's own "democratic" credentials.

But at least as significant is what Yeltsin has not done. In late 1991 and early 1992, leaders of the democratic movement repeatedly suggested establishing new representative political institutions that could supplement the fractious and embattled parliament. Yeltsin ignored them. Rather than ruling by and through parliament and

political parties, he preferred, like the last Romanov rulers, to rely on an unstable array of political favorites in Moscow and personal emissaries dispatched throughout the country. He continues to rule by decree, even though the decrees have little force. Because no political institution enjoys a scintilla of legitimacy in contemporary Russia, the government is unable to perform even its most elementary tasks: to collect taxes, to pay its own employees or to support an army. The Soviet-style "dictatorship of the proletariat" has indeed been followed by the withering away of the state.

The current conflicts in the Kremlin are as redolent of Russia as a Mussorgsky opera, an Akhmatova poem, or Alexei Tolstoy's play about Ivan the Terrible, which, as it happens, General Lebed went to see after he was ejected from the Yeltsin government last month.

Operating in close to a political vacuum, Yeltsin follows the logic of personal autocracy as if born to the role, substituting time-honored despotic practices for popular support. His complaint against Lebed was that he was "splitting the team apart," a team that should "work like a fist." But in fact Yeltsin himself has done much to foster disunity, playing one minister off against another, scapegoating officials for policy failures, and hiring and firing them at will. Chubais himself was previously fired as a scapegoat for privatization scandals and then re-appointed when useful for Yeltsin's re-election campaign. Now this highly dubious figure, unpopular save among those who profited from his leadership of Russia's voucher privatization, has temporarily eclipsed Lebed, the country's most admired public figure — who himself was originally appointed by Yeltsin for purely utilitarian motives. Just as democracy for Yeltsin is the defeat of his enemies, who are always branded as representatives of the Communist past or proponents of fascism and military dictatorship, so he and his allies are unable to grasp the organizational and moral dimensions of capitalism. Fundamental principles accepted in all advanced industrial countries have no warrant in Russia: for example, the idea that workers should have rights protected by the government; that class relations should be based upon some kind of reciprocity; that property is not simply theft; and that capitalist elites gain legitimacy through their contributions to the larger society.

Yet, despite all this, Russia is not about to fall apart. That's because whatever the continuities in Russian political culture, Russian society has changed enormously. First, in the aftermath of Communism's failure, there is for the first time in the country's modern history remarkably little com-

mitment to a separate Russian path to modernity. This is why the oft-heard parallels to Weimar Germany are superficial: Unlike contemporary Russia, Germany had not yet tested its nativistic alternative to "mechanistic" Western society, and German society of the '20s was rife with ideologies and social movements. The Russian people are too world-weary to be tempted by such siren calls — thus their amazing passivity in the face of one calamity after another.

This passivity also is due to a second major change: Russians now know that they cannot rely on this government, which, quite undemocratically, has broken with the long Russian tradition of state paternalism. Having been told since 1991 that they are living through a period of social Darwinism, and that they must take care of themselves, they have learned to do just that. From professors of engineering who grow their own potatoes to mafia groups battering aluminum for Japanese electronics, Russians have begun to create a society far less based than before on a complex division of labor and much more dependent upon localized ties. Many people, having found ways to survive and perhaps even prosper, are simply not interested in the palace intrigues of the Kremlin.

Third, and equally significant: For the first time in Russian history there is now a powerful private elite able to protect its position against both the people and a potentially hostile future government. At present, that elite is well represented in Yeltsin's Kremlin, especially through the good offices of Anatoly Chubais. Tsarist officials often vainly hoped that such an elite might emerge to provide social stability. Whatever else Boris Yeltsin has done, he has created the conditions under which these "strong men" can get down to business, and to politics as well. The latest Kremlin tempests probably don't worry them much, either.

There are, then, several sources of stability in contemporary Russia. But this does not mean that Russia is a democracy, even a fledgling one. The Lebed affair clearly demonstrates the decay pervading contemporary Russian politics, based as it is on purely personalized power. If Lebed were to become president, his regime would rest on the same insubstantial foundation, and Russian politics would continue to conjure up gloomy reminders of the country's political past. Were he shrewd enough, as president, to realize that the status quo, with its weak and illegitimate state and its capitalists who curse everyone, gives very little hope for the future, new troubles might loom. Like Peter the Great and Stalin before him, he might then attempt a desperate revolution from above that would provide no effective solutions to Russia's endless search for a viable form of modern society — which should remind us that Boris Yeltsin, whatever his flaws, is far from the worst model of ruler in the repository of Russian history.

Tim McDaniel is professor of sociology at the University of California, San Diego, and the author, most recently, of *The Agony of the Russian Idea* from Princeton University Press.

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SUNDAY COMICS

Doonesbury

G.B. TRUDEAU



PEANUTS

by SCHULZ



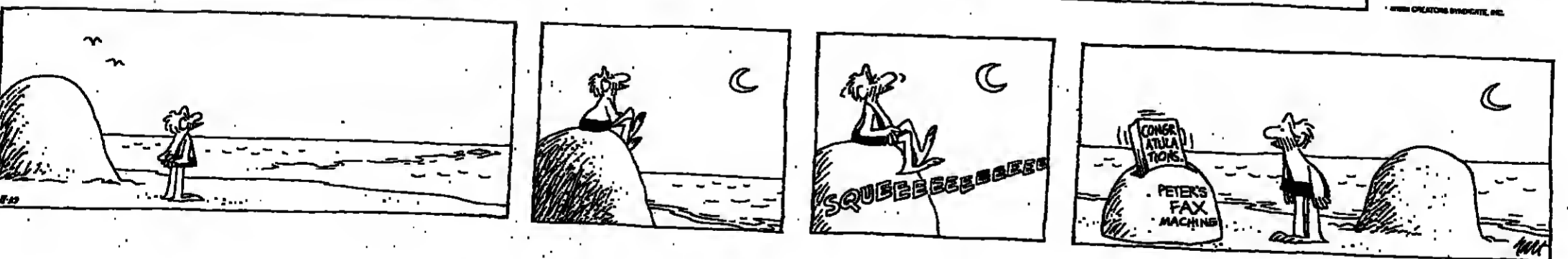
Steve

By JERRY MCKEY



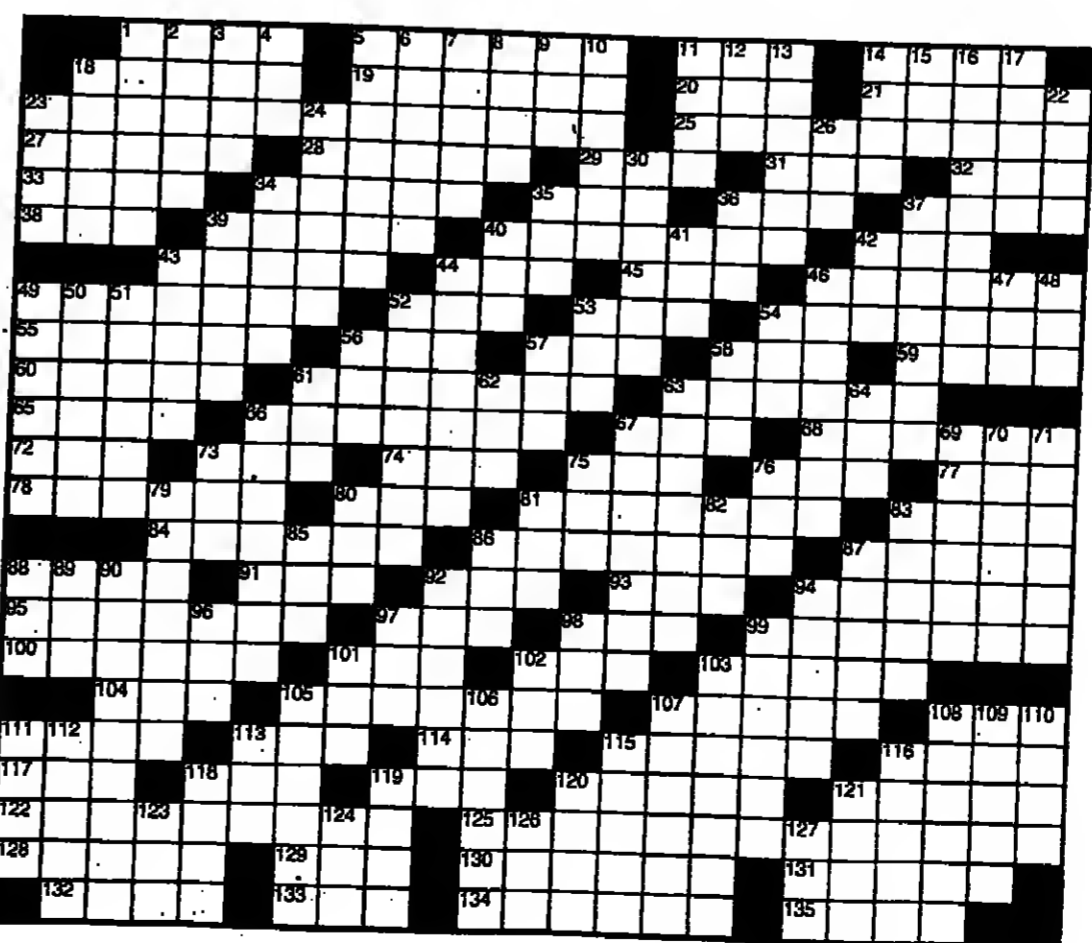
Calvin and Hobbes

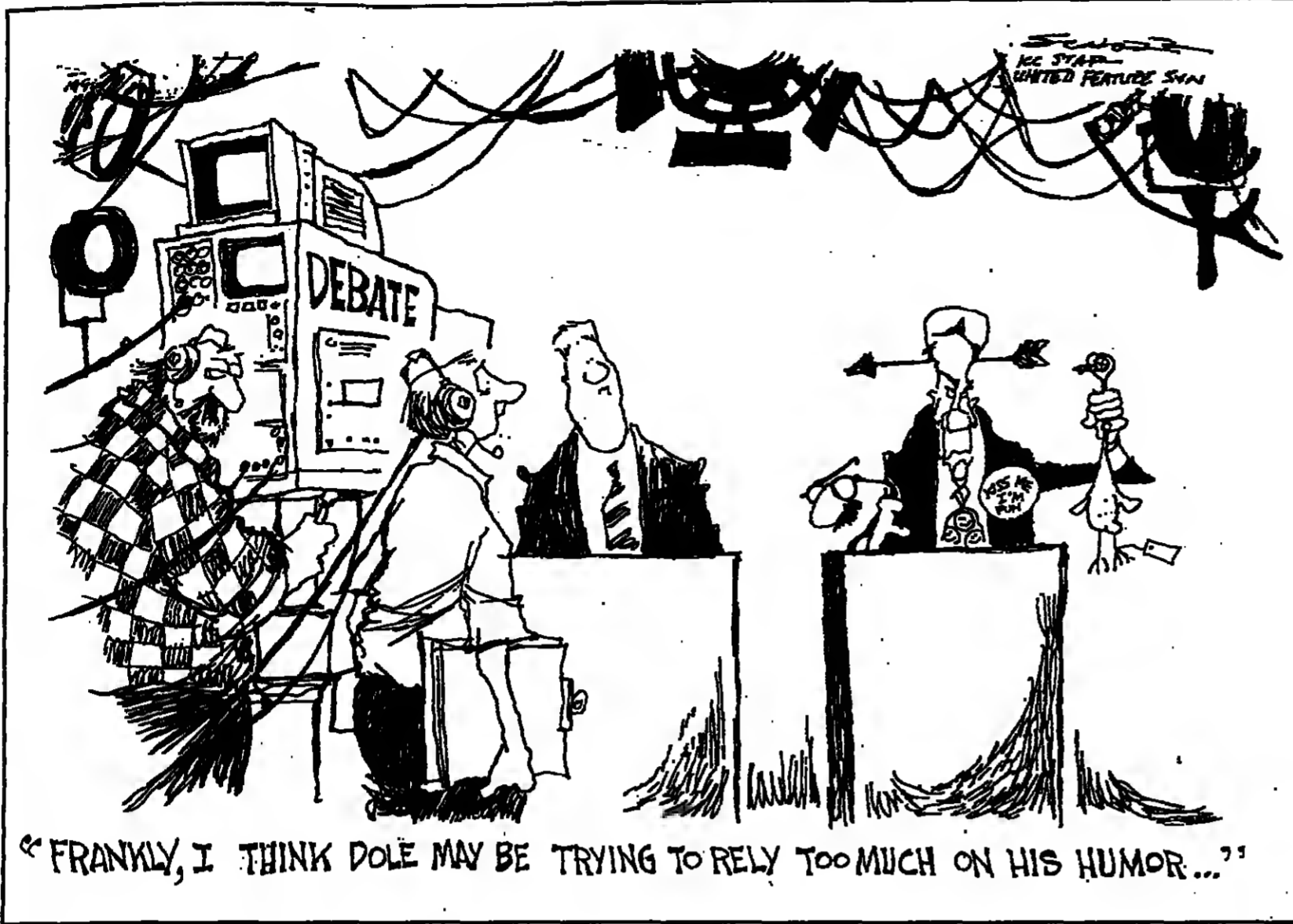
by NEWMAN



TODAY'S SUNDAY PUZZLE

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ACROSS | 75 "— Boof" | DOWN | 64 Allow |
| 18 Wheeler | 76 Wagon | 1 "I've Got a —" | 66 Body part |
| 5 Wackawork | 77 Actor's partner | 2 Broadway musical | 67 Inferior boxer |
| 11 Glass container | 80 Part of a journey | 3 Ancient Persian | 68 Beetle |
| 14 "— monster | 81 Life talk | 4 Anger | 70 New Orleans university |
| 18 Divide | 83 Evans or Carnegie | 5 Daily grind | 71 Egg dish |
| 19 On land | 84 Baseball's Roberto — | 6 Hays lanky ambitions | 72 Strata's fish |
| 20 Actress Thurman | 86 Wood of | 7 "Mammy" for a crowd? | 75 Rather or Queyfe |
| 21 Command | 87 Gold or zinc | 8 Implement | 76 London's Big — |
| 23 Susceptible to injury | 88 Judge's bench | 9 Prince Valiant's son | 78 Milk ingredient |
| 25 Actress — Sandra | 91 Coffee cup | 10 Tasse | 80 Fall behind |
| 27 Strong post | 92 Tasseled hat | 11 Canoe or Ladders | 81 La —, Bolivia |
| 28 Bay window | 93 Bulging cheer | 12 Latin I word | 82 Cornland |
| 29 And | 94 Moon goddess | 13 Overstar | 83 Postponement |
| 31 Actress — Dawn Chong | 95 Come off (head) | 14 Trait carrier | 84 Mile |
| 32 Address Helen | 97 — Morved, Iowa | 15 — Amn | 86 "— Miserables" |
| 33 Type of code | 98 Luau instrument | 16 Convert into cash | 87 Batory group |
| 34 Hard look | 100 Water body | 17 Sharp | 88 Actress Barbara — |
| 35 Pub serving | 101 Ruby or scarlet | 18 Males a goal | Goddess |
| 36 Family member | 102 Blk'n top | 19 Males a goal | 89 Doctor's org |
| 37 Wharf | 103 Garden tower | 20 In the distance | 90 Bad dream |
| 38 Soak (fax) | 104 FDP's successor | 22 Eye drop | 92 Fat hat |
| 39 Two times | 105 Wise man | 23 In the distance | 94 From that time |
| 40 Ironed | 107 Author Jong | 24 Cheating | 96 Young child |
| 42 Young man | 108 School org. | 25 Author Fleming | — Rio, Texas |
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| 44 Payable | 113 Butter portion | 34 Hogs | 99 Type of voyage |
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| 49 Apprehending | 118 Harm | 37 Colleague | 103 Certain election |
| 52 Corn on the — | 117 Long — of the law | 38 Stale | 105 Texas Louisiana river |
| 53 Pro — | 118 Shoring ass? | 40 Tavern | 106 Courage |
| 54 Homese — nose | 119 Took a cher | 41 American's uncle | 107 Fowl and |
| 55 Cylindrical | 120 Picture border | 42 Zodiac sign | 108 Coupled |
| 56 Ancient | 121 Lnen fabric | 43 French port | 109 Pronunciation mark |
| 57 Help | 122 Playwright | 44 Evading | 110 Iowa city |
| 58 Antique car | 125 "One picture is worth a —" | 45 Sling | 111 Alan or Cheryl — |
| 59 Close | 126 Took a chance | 47 It's in the bag! | 112 Order |
| 60 Elevate | 129 McClan praf | 48 It's a human thing to do! | 113 Favorite |
| 61 Cooking spice | 130 Entree | 49 Actress Meryl — | 115 Extremely modest person |
| 63 Small | 131 Street show | 50 Funeral vehicle | 116 Mary Tyler |
| 65 Formerly, formerly | 132 Acclaimable | 51 Grain beard | 118 Dry river bed |
| 66 Charge legally | 133 Snowman | 52 Not as dirty | 119 Croak |
| 67 Actress DeWier | 134 Author | 53 Spanish uncle | 120 Obsolete |
| 68 For the matter | 135 Not new | 54 Asian holiday | 121 — the night before... |
| 70 Superlative ending | | 55 Hockey's Bobby — | 122 Encounter |
| 73 Recede | | 57 — Arbor, Michigan | 124 Collector's goal |
| 74 Compass pt | | 58 Edge | 126 Actor Linden |
| | | 59 Sphere | 127 Actress Joanne |
| | | 62 Vital statistic | |
| | | 63 Philadelphia university | |





Lack of vision actually results in better U.S. foreign policy

BY JACOB HEILBRUNN

It's a ritual of U.S. presidential campaigns: challengers attack incumbents for lacking a foreign-policy vision. Bob Dole, true to form, has called the Clinton administration's actions abroad "rudderless and illusionary." In fact, U.S. foreign policy has been increasingly successful precisely because Bill Clinton has refused to embrace chimerical visions. As a result, he has skillfully piloted the United States through a sea of new world disorder.

Though the Council on Foreign Relations will never admit it, the last thing U.S. foreign policy needs is a grand strategy. When Henry Kissinger, for instance, tried to implement his esoteric theories of triangulation between Washington, Peking and Moscow to create a "new structure of peace," the result was a massive erosion of American prestige and power. Despite the myth that the theory of Soviet containment provided a bipartisan consensus during the postwar era, the reality is that the United States muddled its way through the Cold War. America's dealings with the Soviet Union were almost always ad hoc.

In short, American foreign policy did not suddenly become confusing under Bill Clinton. It has always been confused. And the traits deplored by Clinton's foes — his flexibility and adaptability — are the very ones that make for an impressive foreign-policy record.

Clinton's woes early in his presidency stemmed from his attempt to implement an overarching international strategy. In 1992, Clinton mocked Bush for being a "foreign-policy president," but himself signed on to the attempt to build a "new world order." He ridiculed Bush's failure to intervene in Bosnia and promised to press for human rights in China, Haiti and Cuba. Clinton's solution to this ambitious agenda, which he feared would vitiate his emphasis on domestic issues, was to hand foreign affairs off to the United Nations.

The tone was set by U.S. Undersecretary of State Peter Tarnoff, who called for the retreat of American power around the globe. Tarnoff was quickly muzzled by Warren Christopher, but the Vietnam syndrome spirit of his address lived on. U.N. Ambassador Madeleine Albright and National Security Adviser Anthony Lake concocted a foreign policy called "assertive multilateralism." Rather than acting unilaterally, the United States would bankroll the U.N. to act as gendarme in Somalia, Rwanda and Bosnia. Here was a strategic vision if there ever was one. The consequences were clear: a hapless U.N. sanctioning ethnic cleansing in Bosnia and American rangers dragged through the streets of Mogadishu.

After the oxymoronic "assertive multilateralism" was discredited, things began to turn around for the Clinton administration. Consistent with his ability to change course, Clinton turned to tactical rather than strategic action. And because of the United States' global preeminence, the tactics succeeded. The first sign came in Haiti, where the administration had initially been humiliated when the USS Harlan County, carrying military trainers to respond to demonstrations in Port-au-Prince, was turned back in October 1993 by a pro-government mob. By September 1994 President Clinton, with American troops poised to invade Haiti, stared down the Haitian military junta, paving the path for a democratically elected regime. And in 1994, the United States massed forces in the Persian Gulf in response to Iraqi troop movements near the Kuwait border.

U.S. foreign policy has been increasingly successful precisely because Bill Clinton has refused to embrace chimerical visions. As a result, he has skillfully piloted the United States through a sea of new world disorder.

This wasn't all. In the summer of 1995, after unconscionable dithering, Clinton launched Operation Deliberate Force, which ended up forcing the Serbs to sign the Dayton Peace Accords. The successful NATO air strikes punctured the doomsday scenarios by which any military intervention in the former Yugoslavia would lead us down the slippery slope to Vietnam. Clinton's readiness to deploy military force was again evident this March when he sent two carrier battle groups to counter Chinese saber rattling over the Taiwan straits and, most recently, when he launched cruise missiles against Saddam Hussein.

To hear Republicans tell it, however, Clinton remains a hobbledehoy, struck in the immature foreign policy of what might be called his first term, the period from 1992 to 1994. The transformation that took place during Clinton's "second" term, from 1994-96, has been almost completely ignored. Instead, Republicans complain that Clinton lacks the proper "character" to lead the United States abroad. Writing in the Sept. 22 New York Times Magazine, Owen Harries contends that Clinton "fakes firmness and resolution." Perhaps

the most startling example of Republican intellectual posturing comes in an article in the July/August Foreign Affairs by William Kristol and Robert Kagan. They call for a moralistic and "heroic" foreign policy, based on "elevated patriotism," that "educate(s) the citizenry" about the virtues of militarism and shuns "cowardice and disbonor" in favor of "destroy(ing) many of the world's monsters." This sanctimonious preaching is a recipe for endless and reckless intervention everywhere, which would ultimately wreck the government's capacity to mobilize support for intervening anywhere.

For Clinton, the Republicans' failure to offer an alternative more serious than this hollow, glittering moralism presents a second chance. Foreign policy is not about virtue; it is about power. Clinton's good fortune is that, far from going into decline after the Cold War, the United States has emerged more powerful than at any point in its history.

Foreign policy pundits, a notoriously pompous and capricious breed, will continue to insist that Clintono fashion a grand strategy commensurate with the grandness of American power.

Like his hero FDR, Clinton will have to remain a juggler in foreign policy. Clinton may well discover that his first term was placid compared to what looms in the Middle East, Russia and Asia. As his speech calling for NATO enlargement demonstrates, however, Clinton has finally grasped that foreign policy allows him to appear statesmanlike, while Dole has been reduced to muddling about Clinton's failure to serve in Vietnam. In his historic next term, Clinton, like Reagan, may make his mark in the one sphere in which he can exercise real leadership: foreign policy. Sometimes it takes a visionary to abandon visions.

Jacob Heilbrunn is a senior editor of The New Republic, in which this article first appeared.

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AMERICAN OUTLOOK

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FEATURES
SYNDICATE

Democratic leaders ask for last-minute PAC money

BY ROBERT NOVAK

U.S. Senate and House Democratic leaders Thomas Daschle and Richard Gephardt have been on the telephone, separately and together, seeking 11th-hour corporate political action committee mooney. Their pitch: We're going to be in the majority come January, so you'd better get aboard.

The Daschle-Gephardt calls were placed to PACs that have been contributing heavily to Republicans but still have \$50,000 or more left in their tills.

Because Democrats will regain control of Congress, the leaders tell CEOs and Washington corporate representatives, perhaps they might want to balance their giving. The response so far has been mixed.

A footnote: Rep. Charles Rangel, a New York liberal who will become chairman of the tax-writing House Ways and Means Committee if the Democrats take over, has been sounding very restrained and moderate in meetings with business representatives.

His demeanor is intended to counteract Republican warnings to contributors that a dangerous radical would be put in charge at Ways and Means.

CAMPAIGN REFORMER DOLE

U.S. Republican political insiders are furious with presidential candidate Bob Dole for blunting the impact of possibly illegal foreign contributions to President Bill Clinton by calling for general campaign reform.

Dole supporters complained that their cries of protest about mooney pouring in to Clinton from Indonesia were muffled by Dole's sudden emergence as a campaign reformer. But these protesters include corporate lobbyists who have long opposed campaign-finance reform.

A footnote: Staffers on the campaign plane note that Dole, who has maintained his optimism throughout this difficult campaign, appeared dispirited behind the scenes for the first time last week.

CHAIRMAN KEMP?

Georgia State Republican Chairman Rusty Paul has started to tell fellow party leaders from other states that, in the event the Dole-Kemp ticket goes down to defeat, Jack Kemp should succeed Haley Barbour as chairman of the Republican National Committee.

During the Bush administration, Paul served under Housing Secretary Kemp as a deputy assistant secretary. He argues that his old boss' idealism would correct the mean-spirited image of the GOP and raise the morale of a losing party.

Barbour, who has made clear he will not seek another term as national chairman, appears to be leaning toward Florida State Chairman Tom Slade as his successor. Slade would be more of a technician than a cheerleader.

CANDIDATE ARMEY?

Friends of House Majority Leader Dick Armeay say he will consider seeking the Republican presidential nomination in 2000 if President Clinton is re-elected.

Armeay is said to be appalled the GOP waged the 1996 election campaign without pushing a plan of comprehensive tax reform. The author of a flat-tax plan rejected by Bob Dole, Armeay says privately he should have become a candidate this year.

Armeay faces no opposition to be re-elected as GOP floor leader. If the party loses control of the House, he will become the chamber's top Republican. House Speaker Newt Gingrich has said he has no desire to be minority leader in a Democratic-dominated House.

SECRETARY DODD?

Prominent Republicans have been trying to promote news accounts saying that Sen. Christopher Dodd will become secretary of state in a Clinton second-term administration. The reason: the tough fight for Florida's electoral votes.

Dodd is extremely unpopular among Florida's Cuban-American voters because of his conciliatory position toward Fidel Castro. Clinton has made inroads within the normally Republican Cuban vote and this week paid his first visit in four years to Miami's "Little Havana" section.

Actually, there is no sign that Dodd is on Clinton's list of possible successors to Secretary of State Warren Christopher. But associates say he might be interested in a bid for the presidency in 2000.

Robert Novak is a syndicated columnist of the Chicago Sun-Times.

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NFL individual leaders

Table with columns for AFC and NFC leaders in various categories like Rushing, Passing, Receiving, etc. Includes names of players and their statistics.

Team statistics

Table showing team statistics for AFC and NFC, including total yards, rushing, passing, and defensive stats for various teams.

NFL standings

Table showing NFL standings for AFC and NFC, listing teams and their records (W-L-T).

This week's schedule

Table listing the NFL schedule for the week, including matchups between teams and the location of the game.

Bulls, Knicks hot in NBA's 50th season

TORONTO (Reuters) - The NBA opened its season celebrating its 50th anniversary with a touch of nostalgia in Toronto's loss to the New York Knicks on Friday...

Dallas scored the final five points to give rookie coach Jim Cleamons a clean start to the season.

Pistons 95, Pacers 89 Joe Dumars scored 27 points, including four free throws in the last 26 seconds, as the Pistons won at home.

The Knicks' 107-99 victory over the Raptors came exactly 50 years from the day that the Knicks beat the Toronto Huskies 68-66 in the first game of a predecessor league to the National Basketball Association.

The loss was controversial. Gerald Wilkins hit what appeared to be a game-tying three-point jumper from the left corner with 7.4 seconds left for Orlando. But officials ruled his right foot was on a two-point line and called it a two-point basket.

Clippers 97, Golden State 85 In the first game at San Jose Arena, Loy Vaught scored 19 points and sparked a third-quarter run as Los Angeles won on the road.

Allan Houston, who had 28 points, and Buck Williams made successful Knick debuts by keying a 13-4 run midway through the fourth quarter that gave New York a win and spoiled the coaching debut of Toronto's Darrell Walker.

O'Neal had 23 points and 14 rebounds in his Lakers debut and Eddie Jones scored eight of his 11 points in a 15-4 run to close the 96-82 win over visiting Phoenix.

Heat 94, Atlanta Hawks 81 Alonzo Mourning scored 26 points and Tim Hardaway added 20 and 12 assists to lead the Heat to a home win.

"The names on the backs of the jerseys are not going to win it for us," Houston said. "We're really going to have to work for it. I had a lot of adrenaline my first game as a Knick. It was nice to be part of the first win."

Only four players in NBA history - Nate Thurmond, Alvin Robertson, Hakeem Olajuwon and David Robinson - have recorded quadruple-doubles.

Trail Blazers 114, Grizzlies 85 Clifford Robinson scored seven of his 22 points in a 16-0 burst in the third quarter as Portland breezed to a road victory.

Eight-time scoring champion Michael Jordan scored 30 points and Toni Kukoc added seven of his 20 during a third-quarter burst as visiting Chicago opened defense of its NB title.

Ex-Sun Charles Barkley, a new Rocket, served a one-game suspension for a pre-season fight.

Trail Blazers 114, Grizzlies 85 Clifford Robinson scored seven of his 22 points in a 16-0 burst in the third quarter as Portland breezed to a road victory.

Chicago won its first five games last season en route to a league record 72-10.

Chris Gatling's dunk with seven seconds remaining capped a last-minute comeback as visiting

The Charlotte Hornets were the only team not in action on the NBA's opening day.



LA DEBUT - Shaquille O'Neal (r) looks to pass around the Suns' A.C. Green.

FRIDAY'S RESULTS: Chicago 107, Boston 98; Detroit 95, Indiana 89; Miami 94, Atlanta 81; Cleveland 90, New Jersey 77; Washington 96, Orlando 92; Milwaukee 111, Philadelphia 103; Minnesota 82, San Antonio 78; New York 107, Toronto 99; Houston 96, Sacramento 88; Dallas 92, Denver 91; Utah 99, Seattle 91; LA Clippers 97, Golden State 85; LA Lakers 96, Phoenix 82; Portland 114, Vancouver 85.

South African soccer rocked by corruption

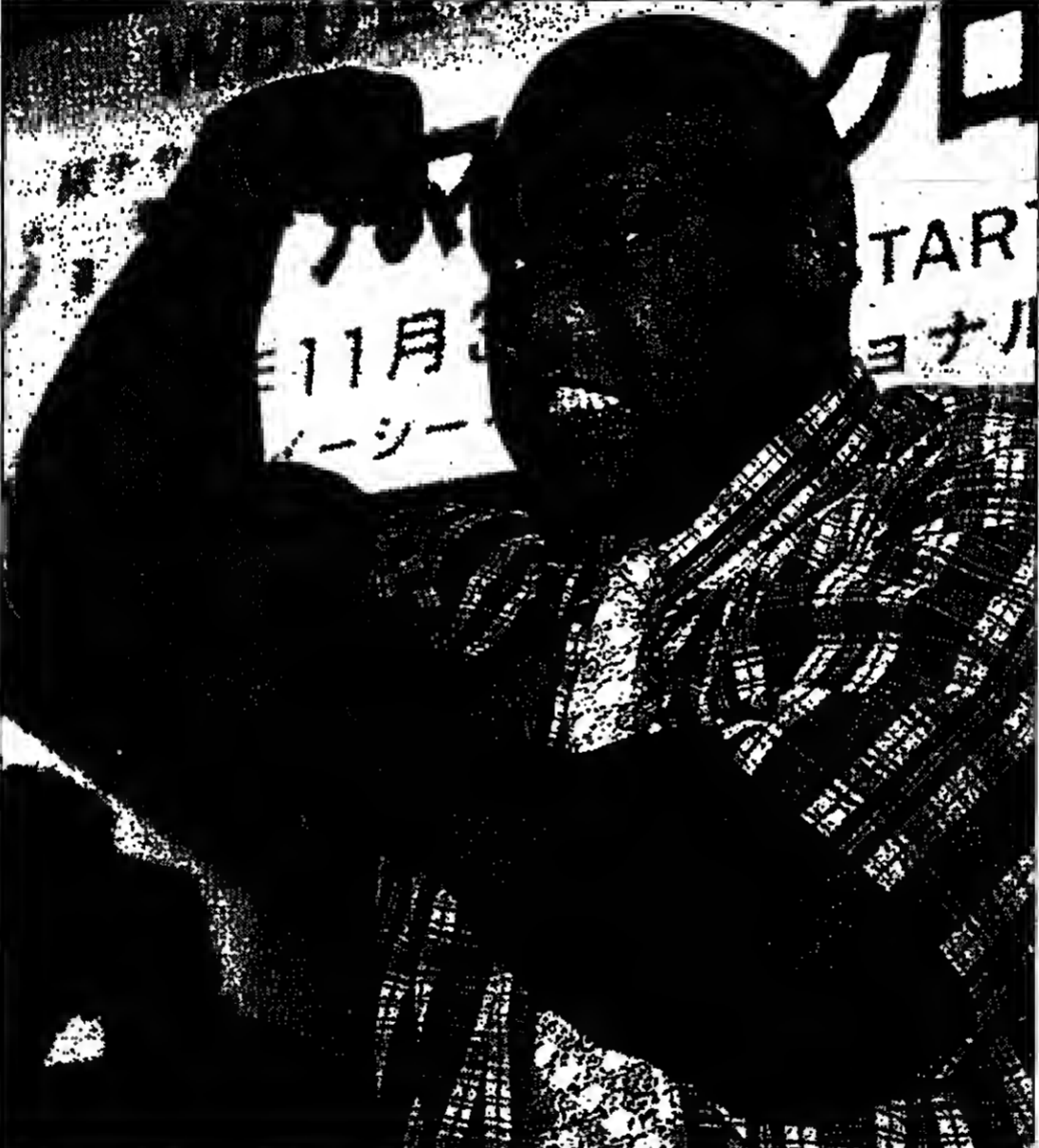
JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) - South African soccer success after decades of isolation has contrasted starkly with tales of deep intrigue in the administration of the country's favorite sport.

While South Africa has won the African Nations Cup and moved into the top 20 of the FIFA rankings after just four years back on the world stage, revelations of corruption and farcical on-field incidents have threatened to retard this remarkable progress after almost 30 years of apartheid-enforced isolation.

Details of administrative corruption, allegations of a poisoning plot, a \$10 million lawsuit served on a journalist and a top league match where just 10 players from the one team turned up, are among recent events which cloud South Africa's forthcoming World Cup qualifiers.

Morewa has admitted to the commission, appointed by Sports Minister Steve Tshwete after press allegations of corruption, that he accepted an interest-free loan of more than \$100,000 from the marketing company appointed to run Safa's affairs.

South African newspapers called for Morewa's resignation after it was revealed that he had attacked a journalist covering the commission's hearings in Johannesburg.



READY TO RUMBLE - George Foreman is pumped for his fight against Crawford Grimsley today.

Foreman: I'm fighting for truth

HIV-positive Morrison on undercard TOKYO (AP) - George Foreman says his bout against Crawford Grimsley (20-0) today is also a fight to boost the prestige of the little-known World Boxing Union and return honesty to the sport.

"For me, this is not about winning and losing. It's about how you play the game," Foreman, also a preacher, said. "After this fight, you'll all have heard of the WBU."

Foreman said the WBU would return sportsmanship to boxing - sportsmanship eroded by what he called the flawed ranking system of the sport's most prestigious organizations, the IBF and the WBC.

The two groups rank boxers in a system that awards points for fights, and doesn't necessarily match top-ranked fighters against each other to battle for a championship.

Foreman defended the IBF and WBU titles by beating Axel Schultz of Germany on April 22, 1995, but had to surrender the titles because he refused a rematch. He hasn't fought since.

Study: Belle is the best

CLEVELAND (AP) - Albert Belle says look at the numbers, not his rap sheet. And rankings that show Belle is the top player in the majors sure don't hurt his case.

Belle, the controversial slugger seeking a huge contract in the free agent market, is ranked No. 1 for the first time in the Elias Sports Bureau rankings. Next up, perhaps, No. 1 in salary.

Blue-chip stocks lower with bonds

WALL STREET REPORT

NEW YORK (AP) — Blue-chip stocks turned lower with bonds Friday as investors used the latest suggestions of noninflationary economic growth as an opportunity to secure profits before next week's elections.

On Wall Street, the Dow Jones industrial average surrendered an opening 28-point gain, dropping 7.45 points to close at 6,021.93 as interest rates rose in the bond market.

Broader measures were mixed, with the more speculative sectors outperforming blue-chip and nifty large-company issues.

Stocks started the day higher with bonds after the Labor Department reported that although businesses added 210,000 workers to their payrolls in October, helping to keep the unemployment rate steady at 5.2 percent, hourly wages did not increase.

A private research group, meanwhile, reported that its index of leading economic indicators edged up a tiny 0.1% in September, the smallest of eight consecutive advances.

Investors were heartened by the reports, which reinforced other recent signs that inflationary pressures such as strong consumer demand and rising production costs won't necessarily translate into big price increases.

If the Federal Reserve's policy makers agree with that assessment, they may continue to hold off on trying to contain inflation by slowing the economy with an increase in the central bank's key interest rates. Higher lending rates could hurt stocks by slowing revenues and profits.

But after Friday's early advance, many stock and bond traders trimmed their holdings to insulate some profits from any potential surprises in the elections.

NYSE volume totaled 463.78 million shares as of 4 p.m. (EDT), vs. 487.82 million in the previous session.

Traders said the slow of economic data released in the US, which pointed to a slowly growing economy with benign inflation, had no impact on foreign-currency dealings and were well within expectations.

A strong rally in the pound during Asian and European dealings was the initial reason for dollar weakness. The pound has been rallying since Wednesday when the British government raised interest rates to help thwart inflationary pressure in the economy. Britain is the only major industrialized nation where rates are clearly going up.

Bank in New York. "He may not be a spokesman for the government, but the market took it that way."

Rising interest in the Canadian dollar also hurt the dollar, drawing investor money into Canadian assets. The Canadian dollar is now at the highest level since Quebec voters narrowly defeated a secession referendum a year ago.

"Bentzen's comments started a sell-off," said Riccardo Gomes, managing director of foreign exchange at Republic National

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FTSE down 30.6 points

WORLD MARKET ROUNDUP

LONDON — UK shares closed at their lowest levels for a month on Friday after the latest economic indicators failed to inspire investors who preferred to dwell on Wednesday's rate hike and a jittery performance in New York. The FTSE 100 index finished slightly off the day's worst levels, to be down 30.6 points at 3,948.5. A fall of 73.9 on the week.

FRANKFURT — German shares ended this bourse dealings on Friday higher with strong gains, helped by overnight gains in Wall Street and firmer German debt prices. The 30-share DAX index ended bourse trade up 24 points at 2,683.25, up 9.3 from last Friday. In post-bourse trade the DAX was down 1.21 at 2,670.19.

ZURICH — Swiss shares ended firmer but below the highs reached after the release of US jobs data during the second half of the session. The firmer tendency in the US dollar and the German mark buoyed industrials. The broad SPI was up 8.73 points to 2,402.74, a drop of 10.42 from last week.

TOKYO — Tokyo stocks regained their feet by the end of the Friday session with help from futures-linked trade in the afternoon. However, a wait-and-see

mood hung heavily over the market ahead of the long weekend. The key Nikkei 225 ended 166.20 points, or 0.81 percent, higher at 20,633.06. Falling 106.91 points from last week.

HONG KONG — Hong Kong's Hang Seng index ended at a record closing high on Friday, as investors cheered an overnight fall in the US long bond yield following the release of friendly US economic data. The Hang Seng index closed 51.71 points higher at a record close of 12,529.27. The previous record close was 12,510.05 reached on October 18. Up 140.89 on the week.

SYDNEY — Australian shares finished weaker on Friday after a key US payroll report later on Friday and after a choppy session which saw the All Ordinaries index trade in 20 point range around Thursday's close. The key index closed 10.8 points lower at 2,339.4 after touching an intraday high of 2,357.1. Up 4.2 from a week ago.

JOHANNESBURG — South African industrial shares ended weak in quiet trade on rumors, denied by central Reserve Bank and Finance Department, that announcement on foreign exchange controls may be made on Friday.

Dollar hurt by strong pound

NEW YORK (AP) — The dollar ended mostly lower Friday, hurt by further strength in the British pound and a warning from treasury secretary Lloyd Bentsen that a more expensive US currency could hurt American exporters.

"Bentzen's comments started a sell-off," said Riccardo Gomes, managing director of foreign exchange at Republic National

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ISRAELI MONEY MARKETS

Patah (foreign currency deposit rates) (11.9.96)			
Currency (deposit for)	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS
U.S. dollar (\$250,000)	4.750	5.000	5.375
Pound sterling (£100,000)	3.875	4.000	4.250
German mark (DM 200,000)	1.825	1.825	2.125
Swiss franc (CHF 200,000)	0.825	0.750	1.000
Yen (10 million yen)			

(Rates vary higher or lower than indicated according to deposit)

Shekel Foreign Exchange Rates* (1.11.96)			
CHECKS AND TRANSFERS	BUY	SELL	Rep. Bank
Currency basket	3.270	3.686	3.644
U.S. dollar	3.239	3.281	3.270
German mark	2.129	2.143	2.129
Pound sterling	5.309	5.315	5.379
French franc	0.836	0.848	0.838
Japanese yen (100)	2.846	2.820	2.79
Dutch guilder	1.895	1.902	1.918
Swiss franc	2.544	2.575	2.574
Swedish krona	0.491	0.491	0.486
Norwegian krona	0.590	0.592	0.511
Danish mark	0.553	0.553	0.558
Finnish mark	0.716	0.722	0.716
Canadian dollar	2.417	2.457	2.50
Australian dollar	2.533	2.578	2.511
S. African rand	0.893	0.915	0.893
Israeli shekel (10)	1.036	1.01	1.040
Austrian schilling (10)	3.023	3.074	3.12
Italian lira (1000)	2.1302	2.146	2.2
Jordanian dinar	4.3000	4.8000	4.80
Egyptian pound	0.5200	0.52	0.52
EUU	4.0914	4.1574	4.1574
Irish punt	5.2793	5.3645	5.317
Spanish peseta (100)	2.5287	2.5895	2.545

*These rates vary according to bank. **Bank of Israel. SOURCE: BANK LEUMI

INTERNATIONAL STOCK PRICES

Name	Price	Chg	Name	Price	Chg	Name	Price	Chg	Name	Price	Chg
NEW YORK			NEW YORK			NEW YORK			NEW YORK		
Alcoa	39.75	-0.25	Chrysler	30.75	-0.25	IBM	120.00	-0.50	Merck	40.00	-0.25
Amgen	31.00	-0.25	Citigroup	31.00	-0.25	Intel	35.00	-0.25	Microsoft	35.00	-0.25
Amstar	31.00	-0.25	Clorox	31.00	-0.25	Johnson & Johnson	31.00	-0.25	Novartis	31.00	-0.25
Amstar	31.00	-0.25	Clorox	31.00	-0.25	Johnson & Johnson	31.00	-0.25	Novartis	31.00	-0.25
Amstar	31.00	-0.25	Clorox	31.00	-0.25	Johnson & Johnson	31.00	-0.25	Novartis	31.00	-0.25

MUTUAL FUNDS

Flexible			
Fund name	unit	redemption price	monthly yield (%)
Abn	100.20	103.04	+1.24
Abn Flexible	100.20	103.04	+1.24
Abn Flexible	100.20	103.04	+1.24
Abn Flexible	100.20	103.04	+1.24
Abn Flexible	100.20	103.04	+1.24

SOURCE: METAVI Ltd - Managers of Mutual Funds and Security Investments. DATE: 30-10-96

